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ONE

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Secrets



REVEALED.

BY

D. L. REYNOLDS,

ROCKFORD, MICHIGAN.

1887.

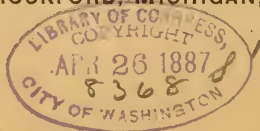


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Rockford, Mich.

OFFICE OF D. L. REYNOLDS,
ROCKFORD, MICH.

FRIENDS :

These disclosures are published that a great blessing may fall into the hands of my friends and patrons, feeling confident that it contains more useful knowledge than any work of the kind published. As you experiment on the formulas given in the following pages, you will find that you can make an ample salary either by selling or manufacturing the articles, and but little capital will be requisite for the establishing of a permanent and lucrative business.

Hoping that you may profit greatly by this work, I commit it to your care, with my best wishes for your health and prosperity.

Address,

D. L. REYNOLDS,
ROCKFORD, MICH.





Yours truly
L. S. Reynolds

Medical Department.

Perry Davis Pain Killer.—Spirits Camphor, 2 oz.; Tincture Capsicum, 1 oz.; Tincture Guaiac, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Tincture Myrrh, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Alcohol, 4 oz. Apply it externally for any ache or pain, by putting a few drops in the palm of the hand and rub until the pain ceases. For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Chills, Fevers, Dysentery, etc., take internally 1 teaspoonful every fifteen minutes, diluted with water.

Specific for Inflammatory Rheumatism.—One oz. Saltpetre, pulverized; 1 pint Sweet Oil. Bathe the parts affected three times a day with this mixture, and a speedy cure will be the result.

Cure for Corns.—One oz. Tar, 1 oz. Brown Sugar, 1 oz. Saltpetre; warm these together, spread it on soft kid leather, and put it on the corn, wart, or bunion.

Healing Salve.—1 lb. Lard, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Rosin, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Sweet Elder Bark; simmer over a slow fire 4 hours, or until it forms a hard brown salve. This is for the cure of cuts, bruises, boils, old sores and all like ail-

ments. Spread on a cotton cloth, and apply to the part affected.

Another Salve.—1 oz. Sheep's Tallow, 1 oz. Bee's Wax, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Sweet Oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Red Lead, 2 oz. Gum Camphor; fry all these together in a stone dish, continue to simmer for 4 hours, spread on green basswood leaves or paper, and apply to the sore.

Magnetic Ointment.—1 lb. Elder Bark, 1 lb. Spiknard Root, 1 lb. Yellow Dock Root; boil in two gallons of water down to one, then press the strength out of the bark and roots and boil the liquid down to one-half gallon; add 8 lbs. best Rosin, 1 lb. Bee's Wax, and tallow enough to soften. Apply to the sores, etc., by spreading on linen cloth.

Ointment of Stramonium.—1 lb. Stramonium Leaves, 3 lbs. Lard, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Yellow Wax; boil the Stramonium Leaves in the Lard until they become pliable, then strain through linen; lastly, add the Wax, previously melted, and stir until they are cold. This is a useful anodyne application in irritable ulcers, in painful hemorrhoids and in cutaneous eruptions.

Liquid Lightning.—Essential Oil of Mustard, 1 drn.; Glycerine, 1 oz.; Alcohol, 4 oz. This is a valuable external remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, and all

nervous pains. Fortunes have been made from this formula.

For Heartburn—Lozenges.—1 oz. Gum Arabic, 1 oz. pulverized Licorice Root, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Magnesia. Add water to make into Lozenges. Let dissolve in the mouth and swallow.

Magic Oil.—1 gal. Sweet Oil, 2 oz. Oil of Hemlock, 2 oz. Oil of Origanum, 2 oz. Chloriform, 4 oz. Spirits of Ammonia; mix well; let it stand 24 hours and it is ready for use. This is a great remedy for aches and pains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all nervous and inflammatory diseases. Dose, internally, 1 teaspoonful; bathe externally.

King of Pain.—Alcohol, 1 qt.; Oil Sassafras, $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; Oil Origanum, $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; Spirits Camphor, $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; Tincture Opium, 1 oz.; Chloroform, 1 oz.; Vinegar, 1 oz. This is an excellent Liniment for Rheumatism, Headache, Colic, pains in the stomach, etc. Dose, from 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls in a little water. Bathe externally. A good remedy to sell.

Cure for sore throat in all its different Forms.—2 oz. Cayenne Pepper, 1 oz. Common Salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Vinegar. Warm over a slow fire, and gargle the throat and mouth every hour. Garlic and Onion poultice applied to the outside. Castor Oil, one spoonful, to keep the bowels open.

Cough Syrup.—Thoroughwort 1 oz.; Slippery Elm, 1 oz.; Stick Licorice, 1 oz.; Flax Seed, 1 oz. Simmer together in 1 quart of water until the strength is entirely extracted. Strain carefully; add 1 pt. of best Molasses and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Loaf Sugar. Simmer them all well together, and when cold, bottle tight. This is the cheapest, safest, and best remedy for Coughs, Colds, and all lung troubles that is now, or ever has been in use. Dose, tablespoonful.

Hamlin's Wizard Oil.—Tincture Camphor, 1 oz.; Aqua Ammonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Oil Sassafras, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Oil Cloves, 1 dr.; Chloroform, 2 drms.; Turpentine, 1 dr.; Alcohol, $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Bathe the parts affected.

Drops of Life.—1 oz. Gum Opium, 1 dr. Gum Kino, 40 gr. Gum Camphor, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Nutmeg, powdered, 1 pt. French Brandy. Let stand from 1 to 10 days. Dose, from 30 to 40 drops for an adult; children, half dose. This is one of the most valuable preparations in Materia Medica, and will in some dangerous hour, when all hope is fled and the system racked with pain, be the soothing balm which cures the most dangerous diseases to which the human body is liable, flux, dysentery, and all summer complaints.

A Cure for Cancer.—As used by a New York physician with much success. Take Red Oak Bark, and boil it to the thickness

of molasses ; then mix with sheep's tallow of an equal proportion, spread it on leaves of lindwood, green, and keep a plaster over the ulcer ; change once in eight hours.

Small Pox Remedy.—Sulphate of Zinc, 1 grain ; Digitalis, 1 gr. ; White Sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful ; mix in 2 tablespoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed, add 4 oz. water. Dose, teaspoonful every hour. This will prevent or cure this terrible disease. It is as unfailing as fate, and cures in every instance. It has cured in many cases when the learned physicians said that the patient must die.

Eye Water.—Table Salt and White Vitriol, each one tablespoonful ; heat them on earthen until dry. Now add them to soft water $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, White Sugar, one tablespoonful, Blue Vitriol, a piece as large as a common pea. Should this be too strong, add a little more water. Apply to the eyes three or four times daily.

Tetter Ointment.—1 oz. Spirits Turpentine, 1 oz. Red Precipitate, in powder, 1 oz. Burgundy Pitch, in powder, 1 lb. Hog's Lard. Melt all these ingredients over a slow fire until the ointment is formed ; stir until cold. Spread on a linen rag, and apply to the parts affected.

A sure Cure for Piles.—Confection of Senna, 2 oz. ; Cream of Tartar, 1 oz. ; Sul-

phur, 1 oz.; Syrup of Ginger, enough to make a stiff paste; mix. A piece as large as a nutmeg is to be taken as often as necessary to keep the bowels open. One of the best remedies known.

Diphtheria.—Take a clean clay tobacco pipe, put a live coal in it, then put common tar on the fire and smoke it; inhaling and breathing back through the nostrils.

Fever and Ague.—Quinine, 1 scr.; Elixir of Vitriol, 1 dr. Dissolve the Quinine in the Elixir, and Tinc. of Black Cohosh, 14 drms. Dose, 20 drops in a little water once an hour.

To Strengthen and Invigorate the System.—Precipitated Carb. Iron, 5 drms.; Fluid Elixir Conium, 2 drms.; Balsam Peru, 1 dr.; Alcohol, 4 oz.; Oil Cinnamon, 8 drops; Oil Wintergreen, 8 drops; White Sugar, 4 oz.; Water, 4 oz. Dose, 2 teaspoonfuls three times a day in sweetened water; shake well before using. This is a valuable remedy for general debility of females.

Gonorrhœa.—Balsam of Copaiba, 1 oz.; Oil of Cubebs, 2 drms.; Laudanum, 1 dr.; Mucilage of Gum Arabic, 2 oz.; Sweet Spirits Nitre, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Compound Spirits of Lavender, 3 drms.; Camphor Water, 4 oz.;

White Sugar, 2 drms.; Oil of Partridge Berry, 5 drops; mix. Dose, a tablespoonful three or four times a day. A sure cure.

The end of the medical department.

Cosmetic Department.

Curling Liquid for the Hair.—2 oz. Scrapings of Lead, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Lithrage, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Gum Camphor. Boil all in 1 pint of soft water for half an hour, let it cool, pour off the liquid and add to it 1 drm. Sugar of Lead, 1 drm. Rosemary Flowers. Boil all again and strain, when it is fit for use. Apply to the hair about once a week, and it will make it curl beautifully.

Hair Oils.—1 gallon Cologne Spirits, 90 per cent. proof, 1 pint Castor Oil, 1 oz. Oil Cinnamon; mix well.

Another—to sell.—1 pt. Lard, clear, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. Sweet Oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Oil Rosemary; mix.

Marrow Oil.—Beef Marrow and Lard, equal quantities. Scent with anything you choose.

Powder for the Complexion.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tincture of Elder Blossoms, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Beef's Marrow, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Orange Flower Water, 1 oz.

Cassia Buds, 2 oz. Bitter Almonds, 4 drms. Spirits of Oriental Roses; mix, and apply each evening; wash off in the morning.

Paste to Produce Whiskers.—Veal Tallow, 1 lb.; Tinc. Cantharides, 1 oz.; Oil of Mace, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Oil of Citronella, 10 drops. Apply night and morning.

To clean the Teeth.—Castile soap, cigar ashes and a tooth brush. This is the best Tooth Powder for common use.

To make the Hair soft and glossy.—1 pt. Alcohol, 4 oz. Castor Oil. Mix and flavor with Burgamot. Apply with the hand; rub well and frequently.

To color the Hair.—1 oz. Powdered Lithrage, 1 oz. Lime. Make with these a paste with boiled milk. Apply carefully with a brush, and do not wet the hair for twenty-four hours after.

To beautify the teeth and make the breath sweet and pleasant.—1 oz. Chloride of Lime, put in a pint of soft water, let it stand 12 hours, then pour off the clear water and add 40 drops Essence of Roses.

To make Lips and Teeth rosy.—Use a little red Carmine.

Hair Restorative.—Sugar of Lead, Borax and Lac Sulphur, each one ounce; Aqua Ammonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Alcohol, 1 gill. Mix and

let stand 14 hours, then add Bay Rum, 1 gill ; Fine Table Salt, 1 tablespoonful ; soft water, 3 pints ; Essence of Burgamot, 1 oz.

Perfumery.—Oils of Rosemary and Lemon, each $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. ; Burgamot and Lavender, each $\frac{1}{2}$ drm. ; Cinnamon, 4 drops ; Cloves and Rose, each 10 drops ; Alcohol, 1 quart. Mix and let stand one week.

Ink Department,

Red Ink.—2 oz. Cochineal, bruised ; pour over it 1 quart of boiling water and let it stand 8 hours. Boil 2 oz. Brazil Wood in 1 pint of water ; let it stand 8 hours and then add the two together. Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Gum Arabic in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of hot water. Add all together and let stand 4 days. Strain and bottle for use.

Blue Ink.—6 parts Persian Blue, 1 part Oxalic Acid ; triturate with a little water to a smooth paste ; add Gum Arabic and the necessary quantity of water.

Indelible Ink to Mark Linen.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Nitrate of Silver ; dissolve in 6 ounces Liquor Ammonia Fortis ; 1 oz. Orchill for coloring ; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Gum Arabic ; mix.

FOR YELLOW.—Write with Muriate of Anitomy ; when dry, wash with Tincture of Galls.

BLACK.—Write with a solution of Green Vitriol, and wash with Tincture of Galls.

BLUE.—Nitrate of Cobalt ; wash with Oxalic Acid.

YELLOW.—Sub-Acetate of Lead ; wash with Hydrochloric Acid.

GREEN.—Arsenate of Potash ; wash with Nitrate of Copper.

BROWN.—Prussiate of Potash is the wash over Nitrate of Copper.

PURPLE.—Solution of Gold and Muriate of Tin.

BLACK.—Perchloride of Mercury ; the wash is Hydrochloride of Tin.

Black Ink.—Extract of Logwood, 1 oz. ; Bicromate of Potash, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Pulverize and mix, and dissolve in a quart of soft hot water. This makes a beautiful jet black ink, which will not spoil by freezing.

Farrier Department.

For Spavin and Ringbone.—Cantharides, 1 oz. ; Mercurial Ointment, 2 oz. ; Corrosive Sublimate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drms. ; Turpentine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; Tincture Iodine, 1 oz. ; Gum Euphorbium, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. ; mix well with one lb. of lard.

Directions for Using.—For Ringbone or Bone Spavin, cut the hair from the part affected, and merely grease the hump with the ointment. Rub it well with the naked hand. In two days grease the part with lard, and in four days wash it off with soap and water and apply the ointment again. So repeat it every four days. For Wind Gall, Bog Spavin, Curb or Splints apply the ointment every six days.

For Bone Spavin.—Dog's Lard $\frac{1}{2}$ pint ; best Oil Origanum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; pulverized Cantharides, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Mix and apply each morning for three mornings, heating it in with a hot iron each time. Then skip three mornings and apply as before, until it has been applied nine times, after which wait about ten days, and if not all gone go over again the same way. This does not remove the hair, but it cures the largest and worst cases.

For Poll Evil.—Rock Salt, 1 oz. ; Blue Vitriol, 1 oz. ; Copperas, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; pulverize and mix well. Fill a goose quill with the powder and push to the bottom of the pipe. Have a stick at top of the quill and push the powder out of the quill, leaving it at the bottom of the pipe. Repeat in four days, and in two or three days from that time you can remove the pipe without any trouble.

Cure for Colic.—Spirits of Turpentine, 3 oz. ; Laudanum, 1 oz. Mix, and give all for a dose by putting it into a bottle with a half pint of warm water. This is an excellent cure and never fails in the worst cases.

Cure for Scratches.—Sweet Oil, 3 oz. ; Borax, 1 oz. ; Sugar of Lead, 1 oz. Mix and apply twice daily, after washing thoroughly with castile soap, giving time for legs to dry.

Great Arabian Heave Remedy.—Give your horse a teaspoonful of Lobelia once a day for a week, and then once a week, and you will hardly know he ever had the heaves. Try it.

Wolf's Liniment.—1 qt. Alcohol, 2 oz. Tincture Arnica, 1 oz. Oil Hemlock, 1 oz. Oil of Spike. Mix well and let stand 24 hours. This will cure any burn, scald,

bruise, sprain, or any like ailment, also aches and pains of all kinds. Apply by wetting a flannel cloth and wrapping it around the diseased part.

Liniment to Kill Pain.—1 gal. Alcohol, 1 oz. Tincture Cayenne, 1 oz. Gum Camphor, 2 oz. Tincture Ammonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Chloroform. Mix and let stand twelve hours.

Cure for Sweeney.—Alcohol and Spirits of Turpentine, each 8 oz. ; Camphor Gum, pulverized Cantharides and Capsicum, each 1 oz. ; Oil of Spike, 3 oz. ; mix. Bathe with hot iron.

Best Condition Powders.—Fenugreek, Cream of Tartar, Gentian, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Rosin, Black Antimony and Ginger, each 2 oz. ; Cayenne Pepper, 1 oz. Pulverize and mix thoroughly. Dose, 2 teaspoonfuls once a day in feed.

Miscellaneous Department.

Fire Proof Paint.—Take a sufficient quantity of water for use ; add as much Potash as can be dissolved therein. When the water will dissolve no more Potash, stir into the solution, first, a quantity of flour paste of consistency of painter's size ; second, a sufficiency of pure clay to render it

of the consistency of cream. Apply with a painter's brush.

N. B.—The above will admit of any coloring you please.

Paint for Rough Wood Work.—6 lbs. melted Pitch, 1 lb. Linseed Oil and 1 lb. Yellow Ochre.

Superior Paint for Brick Houses.—To Lime Whitewash add, for a fastener, Sulphate of Zinc, and shade with any color you choose, as Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, etc. It outlasts oil paint.

Water Proof and Fire-Proof Cement for Roofs of Houses.—Slack Stone Lime in a large tub or barrel with boiling water, covering the tub or barrel to keep in the steam. When thus slacked, pass six quarts through a fine seive. It will then be in a state of fine flour. To this add one quart Rock Salt and one gallon water. Boil the mixture and skim it clean. To every five gallons of the skimmed mixture add 1 lb. Alum and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Copperas; by slow degrees add $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Potash and 4 quarts fine sand or wood ashes sifted. Both of the above will admit of any coloring you please. It looks better than paint, and is as durable as slate.

Cheap Paint without Lead or Oil.—Whiting, 5 lbs.; Skimmed Milk, 2 qts.; fresh Slacked Lime, 2 oz. Put the lime

into a stone vessel and pour upon it a sufficient quantity of the milk to make a mixture resembling cream. The balance of the milk is then to be added, and lastly the whiting is to be crumbled upon the surface of the fluid, in which it gradually sinks. At this period it must be well stirred in, or ground as you would other paint and it is fit for use. Color to suit and apply the same as other paint. As soon as dry another coat may be added. This paint is of great tenacity. The above quantity will cover about sixty yards.

Art of Etching upon Copper.—Having obtained a fine piece of Copper, which must be well polished, you will make a mixture of Bee's Wax, to which a small quantity of Rosin must be added to render the substance harder; melt these together by heat, and when thoroughly incorporated by stirring, you must take a camel hair brush and cover the plate with a nice even coating of the mixture. after having warmed the plate by the fire.

When the mixture becomes hardened upon the plate you must sketch your object upon the surface; then take an etching point, or a large needle fixed in a handle will do, cut through the wax to the surface of the copper, taking care to make your lines as distinct as possible.

This being done, you must raise a border

of wax all around the plate, and taking some strong Nitric Acid, pour it on the plate to the depth of an inch. The acid will eat away the copper in those places which have been bared by the etching point and you must, from time to time, pour off the acid and wash the plate to see how the work is going on. Those places which appear to be etched deep enough, are to be stopped up with wax, the acid again poured on and allowed to remain until the process is completed. This done, the wax is to be melted off, the plate cleaned and the etching is then ready for the press. This is an employment from which a good emolument may be derived.

Rat, Mouse and Roach Exterminator.—1 pt. Alcohol, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Cayenne Pepper, 1 oz. Pulverized Anise Seed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Saltpetre, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. White Lead, 4 oz. Essence of Hops. Steam this slowly for an hour, then add 30 drops of quassi. Let stand 48 hours and add 1 gall. water; bottle for use. To use, saturate bread, meal, meat, etc., and lay it in their frequented places. In two nights not one will be seen. It sells for \$1.00 per 4 oz. bottle; or drive them away yourself for \$5 a farm or \$2 a house.

To Harden Wood.—It is often desirable to impart the hardness of oak to shutters, doors, etc., made of soft wood. This is easily done by giving them first a coating

of common gray paint, and then sifting some very fine sand over it, when a dry coat of paint is laid on, after which the surface becomes so hard that it will resist the influence of the sun and rain for many years without undergoing the slightest alteration.

The Art of Painting on Glass.—The only difference between ordinary painting and painting on glass is that in the latter all transparent colors are used instead of opaque ones, and the color being ground up with turpentine and varnish instead of oil. In painting upon glass it is necessary occasionally to place the picture between the artist and the light to enable him to see the effect, the light having the property of casting a yellowish tinge upon all colors so exposed.

To persons having a knowledge of coloring this art is easily learned and affords a handsome remuneration.

Mahogany Furniture Polish.—Take of the best proof alcohol 1 quart; cut therein all the gum shelac it will take; add 2 oz. Venice Turpentine; add coloring to suit. This makes a beautiful polish, and will wear for years.

Furniture Varnish.—Alcohol, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Muriatic Acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Linseed Oil, 8 oz.; best Vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; Butter of Antimony,

1½ oz. ; mix, putting the vinegar in last. This will make old furniture look nearly as good as new. Shake before using. Apply with sponge or woolen cloth.

Oil Paste for Blacking Boots and Shoes.
2 oz. Oil Vit., 4 oz. Tanner's Oil ; mix and let stand 48 hours ; then add 5 oz. Molasses, and Ivory Black, 1 lb. ; stir well and put up for sale. This has been the fortune of Mason, of Philadelphia.

Patent Glue.—1 lb. fine isinglass and 1 pint of rain water ; boil and prepare as ordinary glue ; then add slowly, stirring continually, 2 oz. Nitric Acid ; bottle and it is fit for use. It will permanently adhere to wood, leather, paper, and everything else. It sells for 25 cents an ounce, and by keeping it secret Spalding has made a fortune at it. Read his advertisement. Truly it is a young fortune to any good peddler.

Stencil Cutting.—Take a thin copper or brass plate ; lay it flat on the side ; then take a sharp edged steel and write thereon the same as common writing, but press sufficiently hard to cut through the plate. To mark, lay the plate thus cut out upon the cloth and apply the ink by means of a brush to the back of the plate, and it will wet the cloth where the cut is made by writing. A little practice will enable you to

cut beautifully. There is money to be made at this. Some make \$10 per day.

Water-Proof for Leather.—Take Linseed Oil, 1 pint; Yellow Wax and White Turpentine, each 2 oz. ; Burgunda Pitch, 2 oz. ; melt and color with lamp black.

Glue for Cementing Paper and Leather.—Take Isinglass and Parchment, each 1 oz. ; Sugar Candy and Gum Tragacanth, each 2 drms. ; add to them 1 oz. water, and boil the whole together till the mixture appears (when cold) of the consistency of glue ; then pour it into any form you please. If this glue be wet with the tongue and rubbed on the edges of paper, silk or leather that are to be cemented, they will, on being laid together, pressed lightly and suffered to dry, be as firmly united as other parts of the substance. It is fine to seal letters.

Burning Fluid.—4 qts. Alcohol, 1 qt. Spirits Turpentine ; mix well. It is best in use.

Patent Blacking.—1 gal. Alcohol, 1 oz. Sulphuric Acid, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Gum Shelac ; let stand 48 hours, then add $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Ivory Black. Let stand 24 hours, then carefully pour off the top. This is ready for use, and is water proof. This receipt cost \$50, and is for the polish of all leather. It sells in 4 oz. bottles at \$1 per bottle.

New England Soap.—Take three pounds of hard white Soap, shave it up fine ; dissolve it in ten quarts boiling water ; add one ounce Salts of Tartar, three ounces Borax ; then take the same from the fire and set it away to cool. As soon as it becomes cool enough to bear your hand in, add one ounce Liquid Ammonia ; stir each article as you put it in.

Patent Soap.— $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. Turpentine, 3 lbs. Sal Soda, 3 lbs. grease, 2 lbs. Rosin Soap, 40 galls. water. Boil one hour and it is fit for use. This is a great soap. Keep it to yourself.

Washing Fluid.—2 lbs Crude Potash, 1 oz. Sal Amoniac, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Saltpetre, 2 galls. rain water ; 1 pint for 8 galls. water and 1 lb. soap. Put the clothes to soak over night and rinse in the morning. This has been sold for \$5 for some time.

Artificial Honey.—Granulated Sugar, 10 lbs. ; pure Honey (strained), 3 lbs. ; soft water, 3 pints ; Cream Tartar, 1 drm. ; Essence Peppermint, 10 drops. Dissolve the sugar in the water by the aid of gentle heat ; take off the scum and add the honey and cream tartar previously dissolved in a little water ; bring to a boiling point, stir well, then let it cool. This knowledge is worth a hundred dollars to a grocer.

To take stains out of Mahogany.—Mix Spirits of Salt 6 parts, Salt of Lemons 1 part; then drop a little on the stains and rub them till they disappear.

To Clean Britannia Ware.—Britannia ware should be first washed with a woollen cloth and sweet oil, then washed in water and suds and rubbed with soft leather and whitening. Thus treated it will retain its beauty to the last.

How to Write upon Iron, Steel, Silver or Gold.—Muriatic Acid, 1 oz.; Nitric Acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; mix, when it is ready for use.

DIRECTIONS.—Cover the place you wish to write or mark upon with melted beeswax or hard soap. Write plainly with any sharp instrument, carrying it through the wax. Then apply the mixed acids with a feather, carefully filling each letter. Let it remain from one to ten minutes, and then clean the surface. By this simple method tools may be marked with the owner's name.

Crystal Cement.—Dissolve one pound of White Glue in $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts hot water, then cut 1 oz. Gum Shelac in $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Alcohol and mix with the glue, then stir in 2 oz. of dry White Lead and add 1 oz. of Turpentine. This makes the best cement of anything that has been discovered. It will stand heat, and articles will break in anoth-

er place sooner than where they were put together. This is a fortune to any enterprising man.

For Cleaning Marble.—Muriatic Acid, 2 pounds; Acetic Acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, Verdigris, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Mix and apply with brush. Wash the stone after with sponge and water. After the stone is clean rub it smooth with pumice stone, keeping it wet with water when rubbing. After some little practice you can clean an old dirty tombstone so a marble cutter cannot detect it from being new work.

Chemical Department.

TRUE AND VALUABLE SECRETS.

How to Imitate Gold.—Take the following metals and melt them in a crucible covered: 16 oz. Virgin Platina, 24 oz. pure Copper.

Silver.—40 oz. Nickel, 20 oz. Copper, 30 oz. Block Tin.

Artificial Gold.—Sixteen parts of Virgin Platina, seven parts of copper and one of zinc. Put these into a covered crucible with powdered charcoal and melt them to-

gether till the whole forms one mass and are thoroughly incorporated together.

This also makes a gold of extraordinary beauty and value. It is not possible by any tests that chemists know of to distinguish it from pure virgin gold. All I ask of men is to use it for good and lawful purposes, for the knowledge that I here give will bring you a rich and permanent reward without using it for unlawful purposes.

Manheim or Jewelers' Gold.—Three parts of Copper, one part of zinc and one part of block tin. If these are pure and melted in a covered crucible containing charcoal, the resemblance will be so good that the best judges cannot tell it from pure gold without analyzing it.

Best Pinchbeck Gold.—Five ounces of pure copper and one ounce of zinc. This makes gold so good to appearance that a great deal of deception by its use in the way of watches and jewelry has been successfully practiced for several hundred years back.

Silver Fluid.—For silvering brass and copper articles of every description. Take an ounce of Precipitated Silver to half an ounce of Cyanate of Potash and quarter of an ounce of Hyper-Sulphate of Soda. Put all into a quart of water, add a little whit-

ing and shake before using. Apply with a soft rag.

This knowledge alone is worth one hundred dollars.

Galvanizing Without a Battery.—Dissolve Cyanuret of Potassium, 1 oz., in pure rain-water, 1 pint, to which add a one-drachm bottle of Chloride of Gold and it is ready for use.

DIRECTIONS.—Scour the article to be plated from all dirt or grease with fine whiting, then clean with alcohol and brush. Then suspend the article in the above solution with a small strip of zinc, hooking the top over a stick which reaches across the top of the jar holding the solution. Every five or ten minutes the article should be taken out and brushed clean. Then repeat until the coating is heavy enough to suit. When the plating is not in use bottle it, keeping it well corked, bearing in mind that it is as poison as arsenic and should be put high out of the way of children and labeled *poison*.

Powder for Cleaning and Polishing Tin, Britannia and Brass Ware.—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Ground Pumice Stone and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Red Chalk; mix them evenly together. This is for tin and brass. For silver and fine ware, take $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Red Chalk and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Pumice Stone; mix very evenly. Use these arti-

cles dry with a piece of wash leather. It is one of the best cleaning powders ever invented, and very valuable.

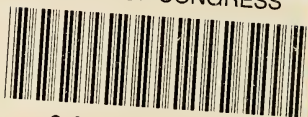
Original and Genuine Silver Plating Fluid—Galvanism Simplified.—Dissolve 1 oz. of Nitrate of Silver in Crystal in 12 ounces of soft water. Then dissolve in the water 2 oz. of Cyanuret of Potash. Shake the whole together and let it stand until it becomes clear. Have ready some half-ounce phials and fill them half full of Paris White or fine whiting; then fill up the bottles with the liquid and it is ready for use. The whiting does not increase the coating power; it only helps to clean the articles and to save the silver fluid by half filling the bottles. The above quantity of materials will only cost about \$1.50, so that the fluid will only cost about three cents a bottle. •

Silver Polish for Tin, Brass and Metallic Articles.—Quicksilver, Tin Foil and Rotten Stone, equal parts, all pulverized together. Roll up in balls, show as you go, and sell for ten cents a ball.

Another—Fine.—4 lb. Whiting, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Oxalic Acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cream Tartar. Stir all together, then add slowly 3 oz. Mercury, stirring briskly all the time so it will mix. This is good; 25 cents a ball. •



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